THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

Vol. XIII., No. 605. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. S. COMPTON in the business of the *North-China Herald* Printing Office ceased on the 31st December, 1861.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* have now devolved on Mr. Samuel Mossman, to whom communications may be addressed in future.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles James Fox, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.

tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(Coast and River)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000,
First issue £150,000, in £15,000 Shares of £10 each.
(2,500 of which Shares will be Reserved for China.)

Deposits 5*s.* per share on Application, and 15*s.* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors:

W. R. Adamson, Esq., late of China (Messrs. Adamson & Co.).

Harry Borradaile, Esq., Director of the Scinde and Punjaub Railways, and the Indus Steam Flotilla Company.

George Braginton, Esq., banker, Torrington.

The Hon. Thomas C. Bruce, 3, St. James's Street, S. W.

G. Lathom Browne, Esq., Director, Cape Town Railway and Dock.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., late H. E. I. C. Civil Service, China, Chairman Blackwall Railway.

Philip S. Fletcher, (Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher & Co.).

Henry B. Loch, Esq., C.B., (attached to the late Special Embassy to Pekin,) 11, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

(With Power to add to their number.)

Bankers.
Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler & Barnard. 50, Cornhill.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Flux & Argles, 68, Cheapside.

Stock Brokers.
Messrs. Towgood & Strachan, 33, Throgmorton Street.

Ship Brokers and Marine Superintendents.
Messrs. Robertson & Co., Newsman's Court, Cornhill.

Secretary.
J. Spencer Price, Esq.,
Offices.—No. 12, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying what has long been urgently required, and which, from the increased and constantly increasing growth of our Commerce, is daily becoming more and more necessary; viz., regular, speedy, and safe communication along the extensive line of coast and in the inner waters of China.

For conducting an immense Coasting trade, the Chinese possess nothing but unwieldy Junks, which are unable to perform their voyages except with the favorable monsoon; while European commerce, in the China waters, is carried on in sailing vessels, with the addition recently, of a very limited number of steamers owned by private firms; the postal and general passenger traffic being confined to the semi-monthly service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company between Hongkong and Shanghai.

To meet the necessities of both Foreign and Native trade it is proposed to construct a fleet of steamers, which shall be the means of establishing regular communication between the ports and places to which foreigners will have access, and of providing for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and general merchandize.

It is intended to commence with the construction of Six Steam-vessels, as the Directors propose to limit the operations of the Company until experience has proved in what way they can be best extended with advantage to the Shareholders.

Power (under the control of the Shareholders in General Meeting) will be taken by the Deed for a future increase of Capital; and provision will be made for the extension of the Company's operations between China and Japan, as found expedient.

The extent of the trade already existing—its certain expansion—*and the manifest necessity for the use of steam*—warrant the conclusion that the Company may rely upon being able to find ready employment for the vessels at a scale of charges that will make the profits ample.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co., who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

With reference to the foregoing, the Undersigned have received advice that the first portion of the Fleet will be despatched from England in March, consisting of—

A powerful Screw Steamer, 663 Tons, draft when loaded 10 feet.

A powerful Paddle-wheel Steamer, 663 Tons, draft when loaded 10 feet.

A Tug Boat, 220 Tons, draft when loaded 6 feet.

A small Steamer adapted for River Service.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*, Capt. Hazelwood will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 7th March, at day-light* (or such time of the night *of the 6th* and *7th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until *Noon of Wednesday, 26th inst.* when the usual allotments will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Wednesday, the 5th proximo*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Business in Shanghai on the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. J. W. Lewis.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & CO.

22my Hongkong, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as General Agent and Commission Merchant.

CHAS. GUTSCHOW.

1ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as a General Commission Agent under the firm or style of WARD & Co.

H. G. WARD,

3my Shanghai, February 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT is authorised to sign the name of our firm at Yokuhama per procuration from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY CARTER is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

J. F. CARTER.

29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1862, our Business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.

All claims against us will be paid by the new Firm. The Partners will remain as before, Mr. Thomas Rothwell and Mr. Joseph Love, Junr.

ULLETT & Co.

29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. George Basil Dixwell is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

21ma Shanghai, December 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have *established a branch of our Firm at* Nagasaki, and Mr. Edward Harrison is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.

tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS PORTER was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st July, 1861.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

10ap Hongkong, 27th December, 1861.

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of Parker & Co.

MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.

10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the lamented death of our Mr. Nicolai Duus, the Business will in future be carried on by his Widow and Sons under the same name and style.

N. DUUS & Co.

tf Hongkong, 6th December 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED GRAHAM HOGG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm.

ADAM SCOTT & Co.

1ap Canton, 7th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are appointed Lloyd's Agents at this Port.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.

22ma Hankow, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted by the Undersigned at this Port, will henceforward be continued under the Style or Firm of CRAVEN WILSON & Co.

Mr. FRANK HEBDEN WILSON is authorised by me to sign the Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON.

5ap Hankow, January 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of Morison & Co.

J. MORISON.

tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of Maitland, Bush & Co.

HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.

26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District,
1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of Pedder & Co.

JAMES N. PEDDER.

23ma Tientsin, 11th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.

5ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of Williams & Co.

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.

tf Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

5ap

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. Glover & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.

tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. Arnold & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of Glover & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.

tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT ARNOLD in our Firm ceases this day.

R. ARNOLD & Co.

22ma Nagasaki, 31st December, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.

MORGAN MACLEAN.

tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B. GLOVER.

tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. Richards in our firm, ceased on the 14th of October, 1861.

C. H. RICHARDS & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the business will henceforth be conducted under the style of O. H. Baker & Co.

O. H. BAKER & Co.

21ju Yokuhama, Japan,
November 30th, 1861.

SPENCER COMPTON,
(Late of Canton and Shanghai),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
40, Lime Street,
LONDON.
E. C.

tf

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.

tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	,,	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	,,	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Scrip Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th November, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.

tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairm an*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.

tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Rusden Phipps & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company.

tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

HOUSES & LAND.

STORAGE, HAN-YANG.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Merchandize on Storage, in his Godowns abreast of the Foreign Anchorage, Han-Yang; he undertakes to land and ship off Goods to and from the same.

The Premises are well raised and a good Risk, being detached from Chinese buildings with vacant land around.

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, January 1862

HANKOW.

TO be Let on Lease Land situated on the Han-yang Side, with Water Frontage to the Yang-tsze, and off the Foreign Anchorage.

For particulars,
Apply to
FRANK H. WILSON.
tf, Hankow, 17th January, 1862.

LAND AT HAN-YANG.

TO LET on Building Lease.
Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, January 1862.

FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

FOR SALE.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC FOR 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE SHANGHAI ALMANAC for the Year 1862, containing a plan of the Foreign Settlement, List of Foreign Hongs and Residents, Opium Table, Mail Card, Kalender, &c., &c., &c. To be had at the "*North-China Herald*" Office.

tf Shanghai, 22nd February, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY, consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Chains, &c.

Fancy Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents.

Gent's London-made Clothing and also Boots and Shoes.

For Sale at
WM. DATO & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23rd December, 1861.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry	in cases of 2 doz. ea.,	Tls.	8	per doz	
Pale Brandy	„	1	„	„ 9	„
Claret	„	2	„	„ 8	„
Port	„	2	„	„ 8	„

23ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A SCHOONER nearly ready to Launch Dimensions: 100 feet Long, 20 feet Beam 7½ feet Hold. Apply to Edward Hawkins Superintendent, at the Shanghai Dock.

tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1862.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, about the end of March next—

The valuable Business Premises known as the "Yu-tak Hong," situated in the Custom House Road, at the corner of Church Street.

The Building consists of an Eight-roomed Dwelling House now occupied by Dr. Sibbald, double set of Servant's Offices, Stables, &c., with upper story throughout, a very large double storied Godown, with good Silk light, &c.; also a Godown facing the Church, the Western portion of which building is occupied as a Silk Shop.

Particulars respecting the terms of the lease at present existing can be had on application to the Undersigned.

BARNES DALLAS,
Auctioneer.
tf Shanghai, 11th February, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves as *General Merchants*, under the firm of FIERZ & BACHMANN. Our present residence is at Messrs. Vaucher Freres.

FIERZ & BACHMANN.
29my Shanghai, 25th February, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as Broker and General Commission Agent.

EDWARD EATON.
Shanghai, 1st March, 1862.

Lewis' Australian Hippodrome.

SECOND
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.
ON
Tuesday Evening, the 4th inst.

TERMS AS USUAL.

An early application for seats needful to prevent disappointment, as was the case on the first Grand Fashionable Night.

Should Ladies be present Gentlemen will not smoke.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1862.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at 11 o'clock A.M., on *Monday next, the 3d March*, at Messrs. Harkort & Co.'s Premises, Honque Creek, American Settlement, the whole of the Cargo of the *ECLIPSE* from Puget Sound, consisting of a Fine Assortment of Lumber and Spars, *viz*:—

2,110 ft. of	1 in.	by	12 in.	each	20	to	24 ft.	long.
6,335 „	1¼	„	12	„	18	„	34	„
2,:34 „	1½	„	12	„	20	„	30	„
2,068 „	2	„	12	„	22	„	37	„
5,745 „	2½	„	12	„	20	„	34	„
4,764 „	3	„	12	„	20	„	38	„
3,462 „	3½	„	12	„	20	„	37	„
4,808 „	4	„	12	„	21	„	38	„
5,006 „	3	„	6	„	19	„	40	„
5,171 „	Various Dimensions.							

35 Ships Knees Assorted.

4	Round Spars Barked ea.	13 in. dia.	from 44	to 60	ft. long
4	do.	do. 12 in.	from 45	„ 60	„
6	do.	do. 11	„ 52	„ 65	„
16	do.	do. 10	„ 40	„ 70	„
13	do.	do. 9	„ 40	„ 70	„
5	do.	do. 8	„ 40	„ 58	„
3	do.	do. 7	„ 41	„ 63	„

3	Spars sqrd. to Partners	24 in. dia.	ea	90	ft. long
1	do.	do.	22	„ 86	„
4	do.	do.	21	„ 82	„
7	do.	do.	20	„ 80	„
10	do.	do.	19	„ 75	„

17	Spars ½ from Butt	18 in. dia.	each	75	ft. long
12	do.	do. 17	„	70	„
1	do.	do. 17	„	75	„
7	do.	do. 16	„	65	„
12	do.	do. 15	from 50	to 70	„
6	do.	do. 14	„ 50	to 56	„

Terms of Sale.—*All Bids to be made in Sycee Silver Shanghai weight. 25 per cent of the Purchase Money to be paid on the day of sale. All Lots to be taken delivery of within 14 days after the Sale, when the balance of the Purchase money must be paid or the deposit forfeited.*

EDWARD BYRNE.
Auctioneer.
o Shanghai, 24th February, 1862

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the "Trustees of the Shanghai Riding Course" to sell by Public Auction, on *Saturday next, the 8th March*, at his Office at 11 A.M., the following valuable Lots of Land comprising the North End of the present Riding Course:—

Lot 1.—A plot of ground having 130 ft. frontage on the East, and 80 ft frontages on North and South, and measuring 130 ft. on the West.

Lot 2.—A plot of ground on the West of Lot 1.—Measuring 130 ft. on the East and West and having frontages of 80 ft. on the North and South.

Lot 3.—A plot of ground to the West of Lot 2.—Measuring 130 ft. on the East and West and having frontages of 80 ft. on the North and South.

Lot 4.—A plot of ground to the West of Lot 3.—Measuring 130 ft. on the East and West and having frontages of 80 ft. on the North and South.

Lot 5.—A plot of ground to the West of Lot 4.—Measuring 130 ft on the East and West and having frontages of 80 ft. on the North and South.

Lot 6.—A plot of ground to the West of Lot 5.—Measuring 130 ft. on the East and West and having frontages of 80 ft. on the North and South.

Lot 7.—A plot of ground to the West of Lot 6.—Measuring 130 ft. on the East and having frontages on the North of 68 ft., on the South of 168 ft., and on the West of 171 ft.

Lot 8.—A plot of ground towards the East end of the strip of land South of the above Lots, measuring 80 ft. on the East and West and having frontages of 80 ft. on the North and South.

Lot 9.—A plot of ground on the West of Lot 8 of the same measurement and frontages.

Lot 10.—A plot of ground on the West of Lot 9 of the same measurement and frontages.

Lot 11.—A plot of ground to the West of Lot 10 of the same measurement and frontages.

Lot 12.—A plot of ground to the West of Lot 11 of the same measurement and frontages.

Lot 13.—A plot of ground to the West of Lot 12 of the same measurement and frontages.

Lot 14.—A plot of ground on the West of Lot 13.—Measuring 80 ft. on the East, and having frontages of 104 ft. on the North, 177 ft. on the South, and 100 ft. on the West.

Lot 15.—A plot of ground North of Lot 7, having frontages on the South of 117 ft., on the West of 20 ft., and measuring 58 ft. on the East.

Lot 16.—A plot of ground East of Lot 15, having a frontage on the South of 185 ft., measuring 58 ft. on the West and 76 ft. of the East.

Lot 17.—A plot of ground East of Lot 16, having frontages of 135 ft. on the North and South and measuring 45 on the East and West.

Lot 18.—A plot of ground East of Lot 17.—Measuring 45 ft on the West, and having frontages of 135 ft. on the North and South and of 63 ft. on the East.

Lot 19.—A plot of ground East of Lot 18, having frontages of 63 ft. on the West, of 96 ft. on South and North, and measuring 50 ft. on the East.

Lot 20.—A plot of ground East of Lots 19 and 1.—Measuring 292 ft. on the West (of which 242 ft. are frontage), and 57 ft. on the North and 30 ft. on the South.

Lot 21.—A triangular plot West of Lot 14, measuring 178 ft. on the East, 110 ft. on the North, and having a frontage of 224 ft. on the Course.

Terms of Sale.—*The Land will be sold per Lot according to the plan. Should any deficiency be found on remeasuring the land, the same to be made good in proportion to the price paid for the whole Lot. One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, the balance within five days.*

For further particulars and plans, apply to

BARNES DALLAS,
Auctioneer.
o Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN.

A new and complete set of Photographic Apparatus, comprising:—

A patent Mahogany *Folding* Camera, with all improvements, first-class in every respect.
A Ross' Portrait Lens, very superior.
A Ross' Landscape Lens, do.
All in small portable case.
Also,
A Portable Mahogany Tripod Stand, with Ball and Rocket Joint and Patent Screw Adjustment.
Also,
A Travelling Case completely fitted up, containing all the necessary apparatus, together with a large fresh supply of Chemicals just received from London, and two practical works on Photography.

The whole *quite new* and in perfect order.

The above is to be sold a bargain, in consequence of the owner's leaving Shanghai.

For further Particulars, apply at the "Shanghai Dispensary," Bridge Street.

15ma Shanghai, 27th February, 1862.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Divine Service will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at half-past 9 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 26	Hankow,	Feb. 21
Hongkong,	Feb. 17	Nagasaki,	Feb. 26
Tientsin,	Feb. 6	Kanagawa,	Jan. 31

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong: Nov. 1 } Received *via Marseilles*,
Shanghai .. Oct. 24 } Dec. 20.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

February	*Ending 28th Feb. 1862.*		*Ending 28th Feb. 1861*	
22.—	*Max* 56	*Min.* 38	*Max.* 40	*Min.* 30
23.—	„ 41	„ 27	„ 54	„ 41
24.—	„ 33	„ 28	„ 52	„ 43
25.—	„ 37	„ 30	„ 45	„ 30
26.—	„ 45	„ 32	„ 39	„ 31
27.—	„ 54	„ 42	„ 35	„ 31
28.—	„ 46	„ 36	„ 30	„ 35

QUOTATIONS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Rate of Exchange.

Bills on London Joint Stock Bank, London,—
at 6/ms. sight,.....6s. 0d. per Tl.
at 3/ms. sight.....5s. 11d. „
at sight,..........5s. 10d. „
Bills on Head Office, Bombay...
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 204 per Tls. 100.
„ Calcutta Agency,—
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 204 per Tls. 100.
„ Hongkong Agency,—
at 3 days' sight.....25½ ℔ % disct.
„ Foochow Agency,—
at 10 days' sight... ——
Shanghai, 28th February, 1862.

OPIUM.

February	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
22,	558	560
24,	555	560
25,	565	575
26,	565	570 a 575
27,	565	575
28,	565	575

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—February 28, *Melita*, (Am sch.), Stratton, from Chinkiang; 28, *Paradise*. (Ham bq.), Popp, from Newcastle; 28, *Martaban*, (Ham. bq.), Ode, from Sydney; 28, *Kremlin*, (Am. bq.), Johnson, from Fuchau; 28, *Ocean Gem*, (Br. bq.), Gubbins, from Kanagawa; 28, *Fruiter*, (Am. bq.), Webster, from Fuchau; 28, *Earl of Chester*, (Br. bq.), Nancollis, from Swatow; 28, *Bonito*, (Ham. brg.), Kroll, from Amoy; 28, *Catherine*, (Am. sh.), Foster, from Bangkok; 28, *Sea Lark*, (Am. sh.) Peck, from New York; 28, *Ringdove*, (H.M. disp.-bt.), Craigie, from Nagasaki and Japan; 28, *Alma*, (Dan. brg.), Bang, from Amoy; 28, *Saint Theodosius*, (Russ. str.), Kohler, from Japan; 28, *Martin Luther*, from Hongkong; March 1, *Undine*, (Br. str.), Sargant, from Hongkong.

Departed.—February 27, *Fawn*, (Br. brg.), Allen, from Nagasaki; 28, *Sea Bird*, (Am. bq.), Weston.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Yang-tsze* from Hankow, the captain, crew, and passengers (in all 45) of the steamer *Santa Cruz*. Per *St. Theodosius* from Nagasaki, Mr. Meynard. Per *Undine*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Murphy, and Powell.

Departed.—Per *Ly-ee-moon*, for Hongkong, Mr. W. Jackson. Per *Surprise*, for Hankow, Messrs. Weston, A. Little, F. W. Trautmann, E. Schellhass, J. L. Edwards, and W. Mourilyan; for Kiukiang, Messrs. J. Lloyd and T. F. Ballance.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The steamer *Yang-tsze* from Hankow, reports having sighted the barque *Maryland* with signal of distress flying. Bore down to her and found she had on board the crew, passengers, &c., of *Santa Cruz*. The *Santa Cruz* having been burnt to the water's edge, on Monday, the 24th ultimo, between 4 and 5 P.M., about 10 miles below Starling Island. Anchored and took on board crew and passengers, in all 45. The fire on board the *Santa Cruz* was first observed in the fore-hold. The Captain cannot give any account of how the fire originated, but supposes it to have been the spontaneous ignition of the coal in the fore-hold,

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
January 4.

For Hongkong.—Mrs. H. D. Browne, Mr. T. M. Ashton and friend, and Mr. F. L. Larkin and friend.

For Shanghai.—Mrs. Markham and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Parker, Dr. W. Willis, and Mr. Moffatt and friend.

January 20

For Hongkong.—Messrs. T. J. Newton, P. Jenny, jun, and Ormiston.

For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Davies, Mr. Monnier.

January 27.

For Hongkong.—Mr. H. B. Gibb and Mr. P. H. Underwood.

February 4.

For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Michel and infant, and Mr. Vacher.

For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Schmidt.

The London Mail of 10th Jan., due in Hongkong on the 24th inst., and here on March 1. It was received last year on March 4, per *Ly-ee-moon*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Friday, the 7th proximo.

Foreign influence is slowly but steadily working its way among the people and Government of China. Our relations with the latter are daily becoming more powerful, as the Regency perceives the earnestness of our purpose in having Minister-plenipotentiaries to protect our interests at Peking; while the inhabitants at all the open ports and produce districts, hail with satisfaction the extended operations of our traders. Recent events, likewise, in our immediate vicinity, shew further proofs that the local Chinese authorities acknowledge the strong arms and wise heads of the Allied commanders; while the rebellious people who threaten the safety of our persons and property, quail before the sheen of our bayonets. It is evident on every side that Eastern prejudice and exclusiveness have given way to Western civilization, and that the seeds of a better order of things have been planted by the present administration through foreign influence, which in time will produce some of the fruits of "Law and Order," so anxiously desired for by Prince Kung and his colleagues—who at present rule the destinies of this unhappy land.

An *Imperial Rescript*—of which a translation appeared in our issue of last week—has been promulgated by the Emperor at Peking ordering the remission of the usual taxes in monies and grain from the inhabitants of this province (Kiangsi), and the neighbouring provinces of Ngankin and Chihkiang, in consequence of the devastation committed amongst the farms and villages of the industrious peasantry by the Taiping rebels. This is doubtless a laudable act of clemency, but it is as much a decree of necessity as one of benevolence. These wretched people have not only been despoiled of their little wealth, but they have scarcely the means of subsistence, and great must be the distress in both town and country. It is the duty then of a paternal Government, such as that of China professes to be, to provide for their impoverished subjects at this juncture by issuing a mandate to the effect, that all wealthy officials and others be called upon to assist in relieving the people. The mandarins, it is well known, have exacted before this forced contributions from the wealthy classes for very questionable purposes; it would be, therefore, only just, in a season of distress caused by impotent rule, that they should exercise their authority for such a praiseworthy object. The establishment by the Taoutai in the city of Shanghai of a House of Refuge for the destitute, is a step in the right direction which that functionary should extend to those parts of the city almost unpopulated, and provide food and shelter for the starving houseless families driven in from the country. We understand that admission within the gates is refused to these poor women and children, and consequently they flock to this Settlement where their numbers are becoming dangerous to the sanitary condition of the foreign community. The Taoutai should be made to know that the city is the proper asylum for these homeless people; and that our interference in the matter or influence brought to bear upon his policy, or the instructions from his superiors is, as it was in the case of the executions, for no selfish views of our own, but simply to advocate practically the cause of humanity. We have little doubt but that, if foreign influence was brought to bear upon the Government at Peking, this further extension of Imperial benevolence would be granted by the Emperor.

Again, while the Imperialists must see that we are sincere in our political relations with them, and resolved to carry out the Treaty of Tientsin, not merely in its integrity for our mutual benefit, but where there are clauses preventing our active interference with the civil anarchy which prevails in this and the adjacent provinces, we are inclined to stretch them beyond the general interpretation of European Powers for the purpose of maintaining "Union in the cause of Law and Order." Our Naval and Military Authorities have resolved on giving moral support to the troops of the Government, by display of our indomitable strength i War, when it is necessary to crush th progress of the Taiping rebellion in th vicinity of those places where foreig lives and property are menaced. Mo over the British have undertaken to dis cipline a sufficient number of men fro the Imperial ranks, so as to form th nucleus of an army organized lik European troops, which are expected t do good service when brought in action. But more than this support an passive co-operation cannot be expecte by the Government from the Allie powers of Great Britain and France— who alone of the Treaty Powers ha had the courage to come forward an support the constituted authorities in th difficult task of repelling the insurgent Although we may do so in the hour of dan ger, the Chinese Authorities must be tol imperatively that with them rests th onus of suppressing this insurrectio The best troops in Pechili should b dispatched to these disturbed province to recapture the cities taken by th Taiping rebels; while the local go vernors and chief mandarins should fo once throw off the sloth of their accu tomed official life, and strain every nerv to sweep these pests from the face o the land. Once this was even partiall accomplished, there would be a bette chance of crushing the banditti an insurgents in other provinces unconnected with the Taiping rebellion.

Seeing then that the young Empero and his responsible advisers are actuate by the most paternal and benevolen motives towards the welfare of the un happy people in this province, let it b the studious care that these decre become not a dead letter in the hands o their officials. They should also withou delay succour their troops who are har pressed, and make a vigorous blow o the strongholds of the enemy at Nankin and Soochow, which would most ce tainly relieve Shanghai and Ningp If these and similar measures for th preservation of peace were enforced, an combined with a supervision unde foreign influence, we should then ho for some regeneration of this myria peopled empire during the reign o T'ung Chih.

EXECUTIONS BY THE CHINES AUTHORITIES.

In our daily issue of the 25th ultim we published a communication from correspondent—which will be found i another column—giving a graphic an touching account of the decapitation o some prisoners at one of the places o execution in Shanghai City, on the 23d The number of men he actually sa beheaded was 9, and of headless bodi 25, while at some other spot another par stated he had seen the trunks and heads o 30 men lying about. It was also give out that these people were rebel prisone taken at the attack upon Kiaō-chiaō, b the Imperial troops under Colonel War This caused some inquiry into the mat ter by the foreign Naval and Milita authorities, when the Taoutai or Chi Magistrate of the city gave the followin official return, which we are inform has been considered satisfactory accord ing to the barbaric laws of Chines justice:—

"On Friday the 21st, five men we beheaded, who were ordinary crimin committed for burglary and burning man to death. Next day 25 militi men were decapitated, who had ru away and commenced murdering an plundering the people in the neighbou hood of Shanghai. On Sunday 22 wer beheaded—13 at one place and 9 at an other—of whom 15 were deserters fro the Imperial forces to the camp of th Taiping Rebels, who had murdered the own captain, and 7 were pirates of th worst description."

From this statement it would appea that none of the prisoners taken at Kiaō-chiaō, either as pressed men or insu gents, suffered decapitation on thes days.

PEKING GAZETTES.

We are in receipt of *Peking Gazett* ranging from January 3rd to Februar 1st. The following are the principa items of interest:—

The Emperor, in reply to a memori from the Princes of the Imperial bloo on the question whether the rank o Imperial Highness should be retaine in the families of Twan-hwa and Su-sh or not, directs Prince Kung to invest gate and report. Prince Kung plead inability. The Emperor then decide that the rank shall not be retained b their direct descendants, but shall pa to a collateral branch.

Sŏng Wang (Sŏng-ko-ling-sin) repo the recovery of Fan-hsien in the T'sa chow-fu district in Shantung. Some what later, he announces that tranquilli in that district has been entirely restore he having, on the 10th January, obtain a great victory over the rebels at Che chin-chi, slaying many thousands a rescuing over two thousand kidnapp peasants.

The Emperor decrees that the custom of Mantchu candidates in the literary examinations, translating the Chinese classics into Mantchu, shall be discontinued.

Yen-shu-sêng, Commander-in-chief on the border of Honan and Shantung, reports the capture and execution of Yen-yo-kung, a notorious leader of *Nien Fei*; also various other victories, in one of which four thousand of the enemy were killed, three hundred made prisoners, and two thousand horses and mules captured.

Tu-hsing-a, Commander-in-chief in Kiang-pei, reports that T'sing-nan in the T'ien-chang district has been taken, two thousand rebels slain, and six hundred prisoners made, with two official seals of the leaders; also many other victories, including one in the neighbourhood of Chinkeang, where the rebels were defeated by the Imperialist troops under a general, by name Huang Ping.

With regard to the memorial presented by the censor, Jen-chao-chien, to the effect that Pai-tsün had been unjustly decapitated, the Emperor decrees that, as his (Pai-tsün) execution was owing to the malice of Twan-hwa and Tsai-yuen, as he had received no bribes and as there were no witnesses against him, the stigma of guilt is removed from his name.

H. E. Süeh, in accordance with a Chinese annual custom, records in a memorial the names of the owners of the boats in which the tribute grain was taken to Tientsin during the 10th year of Hien Fêng.

Tsêng-kuo-fan having accused Ching-an-t'sing, receiver of contribution for Kiangsu, of embezzling money, the Emperor degrades him (Ching-an-t'sing) and orders him to be punished.

Peng-wên-chang memorializes to the effect, that T'sai-yuen and Twan-hwa having deceived the late Emperor Hien Fûng into entrusting them with the superintendence of the Imperial Tombs, employed others to perform the duties, they themselves retaining ten per cent. of the revenue, and that the family of Twan-hwa should be compelled to refund the amount thus embezzled by him.

Chia-chêng memorializes the Emperor to punish the military officers through whose incompetency Yen-chow-fu and Yü-han hsien were taken and Hangchow blockaded by the Rebels. The Emperor consents, and instructs the Board of War to carry his decision into effect.

A few days later, H. E. Süeh announces that Hangchow has fallen, forwarding at the same time a memorial from Wang-yo-lin, Governor of Chêkiang, and Shui-chang, Tartar General at Hangchow, in which they explain how severely they were pressed by the Rebels. The Emperor in reply expresses his deep regret at the capture of Hangchow, but acknowledges that it was entirely owing to the scarcity of grain (*i. e.*, not to the incompetency of Wang-yo-lin and Shui-chang); degrades Ching-twan, Governor-General of the provinces of Chêkiang and Fokien, for not sending relief, but permits him to remain in office, so that he may lead troops and recover Hangchow, and thus regain his good name; also blames Tsêng-kwo-fan, whom he orders in concert with Ching-twan and Tso-tsung-t'ang to investigate the circumstances of the deaths of Wang-yo-lin and Shui-chang, and to find out how many officers died or were killed during the siege, also to find out and punish those officers who fled before the city was captured.

Tso-tsung-t'ang is appointed successor to Wang-yo-lin, as governor of the province of Chêkiang; Yen-shu-sêng is appointed governor of the province of Hupei; and Chêng-yuen-shan, governor of the province of Honan.

Pao-ch'ao, to whom is owing the recovery of a great portion of Keangsi, is promoted to wear the Imperial yellow.

Honours are conferred on the Empress Mother's ancestors and family.

Tsêng-kwo-fan is appointed a Chief Secretary of State, but is not recalled from his present post.

At the request of the Empress Mother, Prince Kung is permitted to be carried by four chair-bearers within the precincts of the imperial palace; honours are also conferred on his son.

CHINESE BLIND-POOR INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR.—Will you follow the example of your predecessor, and oblige me by publishing in your paper a statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "Chinese Blind-poor Institution?"

The last statement of accounts was made by the Rev. E. W. Syle, up to the 14th Nov., 1860, and will be found in your columns. The present statement extends from that date to December 31st, 1861. Since Mr. Syle's departure the management of the Institution has passed through several intermediate hands, and since October 1861 has devolved on myself.

It will be seen that the Receipts and Expenditure during the time covered by the annexed statement has been within a trifle equal.

R. R. Tyers, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Treasurer to the Institution and will receive subscriptions and donations in the current year.

For the information of those who have only recently become residents in Shanghai, I may here state that the design of the Institution is to furnish employment, maintenance, and religious instruction to Chinese blind-poor of both sexes, and that between 40 and 50 men and women are in receipt of its benefits. I am sure I need say nothing more. The design of the Institution is a sufficient commendation. The blind are in all lands the recognised objects of pity and benevolence. To keep them from starvation or beggary—to bring them into orderly and industrious habits—to give them the instruction, which, under God's blessing, may lead to "the opening the eyes of the blind"—this is obviously a "good work"—one which cannot fail to approve itself to all.

Believe me,

Yours, &c.
JOHN HOBSON.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1862.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the CHINESE BLIND-POOR INSTITUTION *from 14th November, 1860, to 31st December, 1861.*

		Mex. $
1860.		
Nov. 14,	Cash in hand, ...	271.80
1861.		
Mar. 14,	Dividend on Soochow Bridge Stock 10 per cent, ...	132.20
"	Received from Sale of Mats, &c., during the year, ...	92.80
"	Received Subscriptions as per List and Donations, ...	691.58
"	Balance against the Institution, ...	1.61
	Total, ...	$1,190.08

Disbursements.

1860,	Nov. 14 to 31st December, ...	157.95
1861,	January, ...	102.83
"	February, ...	93.25
"	March, ...	84.34
"	April, ...	78.29
"	May, ...	97.23
"	June, ...	76.71
"	July, ...	107.81
"	August, ...	100.78
"	September, ...	107.39
"	October, ...	65.50
"	November, ...	54.00
"	December, ...	64.00
	Total, ...	$1,190.08

E. & O. E.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Rowland Hamilton, $20; A. F. Heard, $10; R. I. Fearon, $10; E. F. Duncanson, $10; T. Hanbury, $10; R. M. Olyphant, $15; D. O. Vail, $10; Robt. Reid, $10; Julius Kahn, $10; J. Thorne, $10; C. Thorne, $10; H. S. Grew, $10; Edward Webb, $20; J. Whittall, $20; J. Mackellar, $10; A. L. Freeman, $10; W. J. Bryans, $15; R. J. Ashton, $20; A. M. Gubbay, $10; James L. Man, $10; W. G. Howell, $10; P. F. Cama, $10; V. P. Jordan, $20; H. Howe Wiggins, $15; R. Francis, $10; J. F. H. Trautmann, $10; William Hargreaves, $10; P. & D. N. Camajee & Co, $15; J. W. Wright, $10; C Pallanjee, $10; J. Pestonjee, $10; R. Jarvie, Tls. 10; F. M. Page, $10; Thos. Walsh, $20; R. C Antrobus, Tls. 15; F. R. Gamwell, $10; John L. Maclean, Tls. 100; H. P. Bryan, Tls. 10; Thos. Baker, Tls. 10; E. Cunningham, Tls. 10; T Fredk Ballance, $10; Saukee, $10; a Chinese Merchant, Tls. 10.

(*From the Daily Shipping and Commercial News of February 28, 1862.*)

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT HONGKEW.

THAT nest of foreign thieves and vagabonds at Hongkew, known as "Bamboo Town," was searched on Wednesday by the authorities for arms unlawfully in possession of the inhabitants, especially Manilamen, when a large quantity were seized, but not so many as was expected from information obtained, in consequence, it is supposed, of their having received warning from some one.

The party consisted of Mr. Tate—who as Chairman of the Municipal Council went armed with a search warrant from the Taoutai—with 10 police under Inspector Ramsbottom to put it into effect. In this civic duty they were supported by the military authorities, who sent 60 soldiers of the 99th, 120 of the Punjaub N. I. under command of Colonel Moody, Major Stafford, Captain Burton &c.; while Mr. Cunningham as Chairman of the Defence Committee, the Spanish Consul and Mr. Markham H. M. Vice Consul, with Glasgow the Consulate constable, added to the strength of the party.

After posting sentries at the outskirts of the village, to prevent the escape of suspected characters with arms, they proceeded to examine the most suspicious houses. Here they met some men escaping with muskets, pistols, swords, and other weapons which were taken from them, but few proved to be much worth or serviceable, although a number of pistols were found loaded. It was evident that they had timely warning to secrete the best and largest portion, or make away with them during the night. After a few hours' search, the party returned to the Settlement and deposited the weapons at the Consulate. During the day Mr. Tate formally established the Hongkew Police as a branch of the force at the central station; and, doubtless, their appearance will have a strong moral effect amongst the lawless men there, after the occurrences of the day.

(*From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News, February 25.*)

DECAPITATION OF TAIPING REBELS IN THE CITY.

WHILE denouncing the Taiping rebels for the atrocities they commit in their career, we equally condemn the sanguinary acts of the Imperialists against those whom they take prisoners. We publish below an account of the decapitation of some rebels which took place within the walled city on Sunday and reserve our remarks until we learn further particulars.

To the Editor of the
DAILY SHIPPING & COMMERCIAL NEWS.
SHANGHAI, *24th February*, 1862.

SIR.—It has been my fate during the few years I have been in China to witness many of the heartless and revolting punishments imposed by Chinese justice, but until yesterday I never saw an execution. Understanding on Saturday that 1,100 rebels were to be beheaded the following morning at 8 o'clock I made arrangements to accompany a friend, who however not turning up at the appointed time, I proceeded alone with a guide to the place of execution. This was a large square open place with a josshouse forming one side, two large poles in the centre of the square, and a high blank wall opposite with a few large mysterious Chinese characters written upon it. In that half of the square between the two high poles and the wall with the mysterious characters lay twenty-five lifeless corpses all stark naked, with the exception of one which was clothed in pajamas and another which had on a pair of stockings; and scattered about over the place were the twenty-five hideous glaring heads that once belonged to these corpses. The whole place was covered with blood—the bodies lay just as they had fallen when slaughtered the day previous, and the heads were thrown about anywhere. There were many Chinamen there gloating over the sight, some relieved the calls of nature in in close proximity to the corpses—dogs hung about the place as they would about a butcher's shop and the population generally passed their jokes upon these wretched headless victims. I entered the josshouse at the back, over which a Chinese soldier with a drawn sword presided, and there saw about 200 wretched mortals who he informed me with much glee were to be decapitated that afternoon at two o'clock. I therefore returned home determining to return to the scene at that hour, to witness an exhibition which I only wished to see once in my life, and which, God forbid, I should ever see again.

My friend was more lucky than myself. He repaired to some other spot, saw 30 men ranged kneeling in a row, and their heads taken off one after another by one executioner—who in most cases performed the operation with one single blow. What must the feelings of these wretches have been when they saw the head of the next victim to themselves fly off, and the life's blood gush out from the falling corpse.

At 2 P.M. I was again upon the spot. The scene was now an animated one. The josshouse was turned into a complete court of Justice; the wretches whom I had seen in the morning were now divided over different parts of the building; some were having their heads shaved preparatory to release, others who had not yet been put through their course of examination were herded together in the interior of the building—where we shortly afterwards saw them fed on boiled rice and water—and the condemned were up in a gallery on one side of the square, guarded by a party of soldiers who conversed at intervals with such of the unfortunates as still had the heart left for language and whom they were so soon about to butcher in so cold-blooded a manner. Most of these wretched victims were miserable looking outcasts—in all probability more sinned against than sinning. With but one exception they were not long-haired rebels, but men whose hair had for the past few weeks been allowed to grow probably under compulsion. One poor wretch was crying his eyes out, another had a sort of general idiotic expression on his countenance, the remainder had a gloomy dogged appearance; but one man who was conspicuous amongst the rest sat upon the ground in a crouching position holding on to the post close to him with his right arm and looking sternly and frowningly upon the crowd beneath. He was a fine powerful looking man, well dressed, in a bright blue smock and his long black hair looped together and plaited in a short tail behind. Underneath the gallery was a wretch under the influence of torture. He had been tied up by his hands and legs and tossed after the peculiar Chinese fashion; and he was now laid out upon the ground still trussed without any rest for his head. The poor wretch was raving, black in the face and foaming at the mouth in the most ghastly manner, and a Chinese soldier who was standing over him was chaffing him much to the amusement of a crowd of surrounding natives. Outside in the square was a youth of about 14 years of age with a great gash in his head, about an inch deep, and two ball wounds in his body. This unhappy delinquent had tried to escape and had been shot and cut down the day previous; and he had been left lying in the cold ever since to await his final doom this day. While we were waiting about the Court a poor little child about 8 or 9 years old was brought in by the tail and carried off with the rest, but at the intercession of some French priests in Chinese garb who happened to arrive this poor little wretch was released. Shortly afterwards at their intercession, the boy who was lying in the Square, and who had been cut down the previous day was given up to them, and the wretch who lay in torture in the court was also released.

We waited about now for some time, our patience almost tired out. In the temple all appeared to be business, every thing went through the proper form and red tape seemed indeed as leading a principal with these Chinese officials as with our own. It was in fact half-past 4 before all the proper forms had been gone through which were to consign to so inhuman and heartless a death the nine wretched victims before us. When however at length all was ready they were brought down one by one from the gallery, and knelt before the mandarin who read out to each his sentence. The upper part of their bodies was stripped, their hands were tied behind their bodies with a piece of rough cord, and they knelt down one after another in the court until all were ready. It was interesting at this time to observe the deportment of these wretched beings. One poor fellow was the veriest picture of despair I have ever witnessed. His face bore the most ghastly expression, his eyes were starting from their sockets and deep involuntary groans proceeded from his heaving chest. The fine powerful long-haired man bowed towards the ground, but uttered not a word nor a sigh; he had a large heart within him, however bloodstained it may have been, but it was now completely subdued with the near approach of so ignominious a death. One poor wretch cried aloud for mercy, and one powerfully built man walked out, bound from the judgment seat with a smile upon his countenance, and commenced talking in an affable manner with the man who was so shortly about to butcher him. When they were all bound they were hurried out into the square, an executioner to each man, they were placed in a kneeling position without any reference to order, and one man taking hold of the hands and another of the tail of the victim, the executioner commenced hacking away in his own time. Yes, *hacking away*, there was only one man whose head was severed at a blow, the rest underwent some of them half a dozen, some as many as a dozen blows, the swords were most of them like pieces of old iron which the rust had eaten well into, and they did not cut more than an inch deep at a time. One man received a most frightful gash across the shoulders; and the fine tall rebel received several false cuts and eventually had his head sawn off upon the ground. The executioners gloated over their work and quarrelled for their victims, and when one man had finished his own task he rushed to have a go in at another. It was the most frightful heartless spectacle, I ever saw in my life. I have seen a great deal of Chinese cruelty and I have heard of a great deal more than I ever saw, but all my wildest anticipations never realized such abject heartless butchery as I witnessed yesterday afternoon.—I am, Sir, Yours very truly,

A "BARBARIAN."

AFTER SMUGGLERS IN CANTON WATERS.

When at Canton, towards the close of 1859, fraudulent half-duties were winked at, if not countenanced, smuggling was put a stop to by the Foreign Inspectorate, the officials, linguists, compradores, and others, who saw in the introduction of the new system great and certain injury to themselves, organised a stout opposition. Meetings were held and resolutions—some not of the most pacific character—were proposed, but alas! as is but too often the case, both meetings and resolutions ended in nothing. Steamers were boarded by preventive officers, goods were not allowed to be landed without permits, and for the first time for many years, duties averaging somewhat less than 5 per cent. were levied on imports and exports, which ordinarily yield about fifty per cent. Of course immediately after the perpetration of this dreadful act of injustice, the murmurings were loud and the dissatisfaction great; but in a short time a gentle feeling of forgiveness and resignation appeared to fill the minds of the aggrieved. The instruction and pleasure, however, which might have been derived from the spectacle, of this strict adherence to one of the most impracticable of Christian maxims, were not a little marred by certain rumours that shiploads of tea, silk, and cassia were constantly leaving Macao. It was well known that it is not by the Bocca Tigris that the two great rivers, the collected waters of two provinces, find an outlet that it is a few miles beyond Macao that these vast streams, united at Samshui, join the ocean; and that nature had thus provided a grand highway by which the teas of Hokshan, and the silk of Kumchuk, the cassia of Kwangsi, and the far more precious crops of Hupei and Hunan could be wafted beyond the grasp of obdurate Commissioners and Tidewaiters; and truly, we may say, that nature's bounty was not in this case wasted. Boats from the interior with tea and silk daily arrived at Macao, and were not unwelcome. Indeed the transaction was most beneficial to all concerned; the owners of the boats received a higher freight, the native merchants obtained a higher price for their produce, and the exporters, as no duties were demanded, paid on the whole less than they would have done at Canton, whilst the general increase in trade was naturally beneficial to the entire community of Macao.

The evil at last became so flagrant that the Canton Customs officials were compelled to take active steps in the matter. Branch offices were established at various important points in the interior, and a small steamer drawing but little water, and in many respects well adapted to perform the duties required of her was employed as a revenue cruiser. It must be acknowledged that the result has been peculiarly satisfactory. Two short years have proved sufficient to extinguish a powerful and daring body of smugglers. The Hokshan teas alone now produce between sixty and seventy thousand taels annually. Many were the perils which the little *Gold Flower* encountered whilst engaged in this laudable work, and many the curious episodes in which she bore a part. To narrate them all is simply impossible; even were we to confine ourselves to the most remarkable we should far overstep all reasonable limit. The following, however, may be taken as a fair specimen of the pleasures and hardships, difficulties and successes, which usually attend a cruise "after smugglers in Canton waters."

On the banks of the stream, formed by the junction of the Peikiang and Sikiang, lies the little village of Kumchuk, which derives its chief importance from being situated in the centre of the silk-producing districts. At the time we write of, it boasted of five passage boats which traded to Hongkong and Macao. The passenger traffic alone could never have covered the expenses, and their profits must have been solely derived from the surreptitious importation of small quantities of opium and other foreign goods. A mine of wealth was however opened up to them by the extension of the Foreign Inspectorate to Canton, and the consequent diversion of the teas and silk from that port to Macao. For a short time, not being interfered with, their prosperity was great and they thrived marvellously. The aged timbers were decked out with vermilion and gold, the ragged sails patched up, and the pimply small bore cumbersome Chinese guns were exchanged for shining artillery of the newest Singapore make. Joss paper was burnt in abundance, the number of red tallow candles before the little images in the stern was doubled, and both masters and sailors looked forward to a long continuance of such halcyon times. But liable to disappointment are man's ambitious hopes. On a day which has been marked no doubt with a black stone by the worthy traders of Kumchuk, a *kaou-shih* was pasted on the walls announcing that on and after the first of the following month, duties would be collected on all imports and exports, and that any attempt to evade such duties would be visited with the penalty of confiscation. This notification was at first regarded with contemptuous laughter. It was too good a joke to imagine that they would render unto Cæsar his due, they! the *poo-sa* worshipping, *mass*-going community, who never missed a *ta-jih-tsze*, who dutifully *yak chai'd* when it was proper to abstain from all fleshy indulgences, who spent large sums on religious objects, in fire crackers and incense! Indignation meetings were held, and it was resolved "that though the residents at Heangshan" (where Custom Officers had already been posted,) "had been so mean and cowardly as to permit the collection of duties, they were determined that such should not be the case at Kumchuk;" and amidst loud applause the master of the *Tung-gau*, the largest of the five boats, asserted that "if the *Wei-yuen* and and his subordinates attempted to board his vessel, he would toss them into the water." At last, the fatal crisis arrived; a house was hired and the *Wei-yuen* (or deputy) with his staff commenced operations. Shameful to relate, four of the boats shewed a most cravenhearted disposition, drew in their horns, and conformed to all the arbitrary regulations. Verily it was a bitter pill to swallow, and their hearts within them rebelled against the forced submission. They cordially detested the deputy, and, in true sons of Han, took their revenge by malignantly slandering him behind his back; saying that he was negligent and ill-tempered, careless and ignorant. On one occasion, the owners and others connected with the boats were "eating wine" at the house of the principal Lais of Kumchuk, and the whole party being in rather a Bacchanalian mood, they all filled themselves bumpers of stiffest *kaou-leang*, and having drained off the delicious beverage, dashed the empty glasses against the wall, accompanying this action with the name of the obnoxious official. This strange proceeding, which is supposed to testify to intense dislike on the part of the drinkers of the individual whose name is called out, was to a certain extent excusable, in the case to which we refer. A few days previously, the giver of the feast having quite unintentionally—of course—presented light weights—a slight discrepancy of twenty to thirty per cent—his boat had been detained for two days, and it is not surprising that his natural resentment at this despotic act should have found vent in the above dignified and manly way. Still, however, like most Orientals, they could stoop most abjectly in order to obtain a favour. The owner of the *Foshap* boat, for instance, whose abuse was ever the loudest and whose malice was ever the most envenomed, used frequently to call upon the Deputy, late in the evening, and with *i-pai-sankou*—one obeisance and three prostrations—fawningly implore the issue of a *Hung-tan*, so as to enable his boat to leave by the night tide. The captain of the *Tung-gan* alone was openly insubordinate and contumacious. He snapped his fingers alike at threats and arguements, and a few weeks after the deputy's arrival left Kumchuk in ballast, with the avowed purpose of taking in in the neighbourhood a cargo of silk to be smuggled to Macao. Now was the time to strike a blow. The inhabitants of Kumchuk were anxiously awaiting the result of the *Tung-gan's* daring enterprise, before avowing or disavowing, approving or blaming. The deputy felt that if she was allowed to proceed with impunity, other boats would forthwith follow the example. Although he had mandarin gun-boats he knew that they were utterly useless. He therefore sent accurate information to Canton, explaining the gravity and urgency of the case, and begging for assistance.

His entreaties were not disregarded; and on a fine spring morning, in the year of our Lord 186 , the little *Gold Flower*, well manned and equipped, left her anchorage, in front of Shameen,—which then consisted of scattered mounds of sand and stones, with half-filled creeks and half-built embankments,—grazed past that, in summer, most tempting of all residences, the Spanish Consul's chop, and turning the corner, steamed towards the Macao Fort. The early passage boats were just starting; some of the passengers on deck, with that slovenly unwashed aspect which Chinamen always present at such an hour; others from the, to them, far more agreeable close pent up cabins, stretched out their indolent necks, and gave a sleepy look at the hissing fire dragon rushing by. There were two boats with the red board hooked on to the mast, *Futshan-tu*, which from the animosity evidently existing between the crews, appeared to belong to rival establishments. Two old men and two young boys pulled and pushed at the creaking oar of the first boat, forcing her unwieldy bulk against the unwilling water, and trying to maintain her in the foremost place; but unavailing were all efforts the second boat craftily kept close in shore, and just off the Bird Cage Fort glided past triumphantly. We noticed another bound to Kumchuk. Perhaps if the *Tung-gan* could learn in time that the *Gold Flower* had left Canton, she might be induced to desist from her rash undertaking; but tug as the sailors may, strong as may be their arms, and tough their muscles, no interference of theirs can save her! Every small creek poured forth its fleet of little market boats, with cabbage and onions, and leeks and other green things innumerable, all verging towards the City of Rams. Four bells ring out from the quarter-deck of the *Capricieuse* as the Macao Fort is reached, and the eye falls on the stately figure of the Sikh sentinel erect on the rampart, under the green trees, with his bayonet glistening in the morning sun. The flood surges in by Blenheim Reach, and sweeps us onward in its angry haste, past by a terraced hill and the mouth of a winding creek. The hill is Fort Sey-mour, and the ruins of the batteries are still perceptible on the slope and summit, and up the creek just beyond yon water-begirt, verdant streak of paddy, is the site of the battle of Fatshan.

The *Tung-gan* was shipping her silk near Kow Kong, a sort of half hamlet half town, which is situated a few miles above Kumchuk. She was to start on the evening of the day on which we left Canton, and as Kow Kong is only about fifty miles from Macao she could run down in eight or ten hours. She had the choice of two routes, the Mo-to-mên, and the Nai-wan-mên, both large estuaries, which are parallel, and are merely separated by a narrow strip of montainous country. Of the two, the Mo-to-mên is the most frequented, being nearer to Macao, more easy of access in bad weather, and less exposed to the visits of pirates. Further to the west are two other outlets, the Fu-teaou-mên, and the Gai-mên. Driven by unfriendly gales, the heavy laden salt junks from Leenchow and Hainan are not unfrequently constrained to enter the *former*, but no native trading vessel ever dares approach the latter, for nigh unto its portal is pirate-haunted Kulan.

Our object was to get to the mouth of the Mo-to-mên by midnight, it being known that the Tung Gan would follow that route. We had thus over a hundred miles before us. We might go by the Bogue and round the peninsula of Macao, but our doing so would entail a considerable loss of time and would subject us to the more serious disadvantage of having our intentions guessed and plans thwarted by such of the good citizens of that place as had an interest in the *Tung-gan* or her cargo. We therefore pursued a more tortuous and difficult course. Through creeks—serpentine and incapacious—round sharp corners, ever and anon with stem or stern high on the yielding bank—over bars, through mud, between barriers, with the paddle boxes brushing against the slimy green piles, did we wend our intricate way.

(*To be continued.*)

THE WEATHER.

FEBRUARY, 1862.—A faint sprinkling of snow ushered in the first day of the month, after which the weather continued clear, cold, and bracing for 20 days. During this time the heavy fall of snow which commenced on the 20th January, slowly thawed away before the direct rays of the sun, so that it lay on the ground for 25 days, and even then there were patches laying in shady places. On the 21st, the thermometer rose to 60° in the shade with bright sunshine, which effectually dissipated the wintry aspect of the country and houses in and around Shanghai. Those who witnessed the dreary face of Nature here this season, will long remember the severity of the winter of 1862.

At the close of the month milder weather set in with showers of rain, promising a genial spring. During the month the maximum range of the thermometer by day was 25°—60°, and the minimum at night 15°—42°, giving a mean of 40° max. and 26° min. Out of the twenty-eight days there were 21 frosty, 2 rainy, and 1 snowy.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *March*, 1861, from observations taken by a self-registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

March 1861.—Rainy days 10.

	Max	*Min*		*Max*	*Min*
1	41	34	17	49	43
2	41	33	18	48	42
3	44	33	19	51	41
4	41	35	20	49	36
5	42	33	21	50	38
6	43	33	22	52	45
7	44	36	23	70	42
8	45	32	24	68	51
9	41	32	25	59	53
10	44	30	26	53	43
11	49	34	27	55	45
12	54	42	28	63	45
13	47	40	29	56	46
14	48	41	30	56	49
15	50	41	31	59	47
16	53	44			

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max* 52. *Min* 41
Rainy days 10.71.

To be continued monthly

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has removed his Offices to Messrs. Bradwell, Bloor & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

EDWARD LAWRANCE,

Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.
Office Hours from 10 till 4.

15mr Shanghai, 12th February, 1862.

JOHN R. SOMERVILLE, M.D.,
SURGEON.
Pagoda Island, Anchorage,
FOO-CHOW.

20sp January 25th, 1862.

Charles W. Gribble,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
Office in Temple Road,
at the House occupied by R. Miller, Esq.,
有恒 You-hun.

18so Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.

tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

FRED^K WILKIE,
General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c.,
Ships supplied at the shortest notice.

30my HAKODADI, JAPAN.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.

tf May 25, 1861.

O. H. BAKER & Co.,
Dealers in Ship and Family Supplies and Commission Merchants.
YOKUHAMA,

27do JAPAN.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners;—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
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MRS. MARSH,
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Corner of Church Street.

tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

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Shanghae.

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20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861,

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HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.
The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is, Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
THOS. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 20	Kosmos	Ha. bk	320	Kruger	Newcastle NSW	Dec 21	Coals	A. R. Tilby and Co.
.. 20	Spray	3 ma'ed B. schr	245	Friend	Nagasaki	Feb 16	General	Bull, Purdon and Co
.. 20	Wild Dayrell	B. schr	158	Gardner	Hongkong	Jan 27	do	Dow and Co
.. 20	Moneta	B. ship	621	Ridley	Liverpool	Oct 22	do	Smith Kennedy and Co
.. 21	Shantung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	Hankow		do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Contest [H I M	str.		Draper	Chefoo& T'tsin			
.. 21	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Hazelwood	Hongkong	Feb 17	Op., &c.	E. Warden, Agt. P &O. Co
.. 21	Weazel [H M	g.-boat		Haworth	Amoy	.. 8		
.. 21	Johanne	Da. bg	199	Diedrichsen	Newcastle NSW	Dec 22	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Vernon	A. bark	365	Small	New York	Oct 19	Coals, &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 22	Neptune	B. ship	533	Varey	Sunderland	Aug 12	Coals	Dow and Co
.. 22	Wakefield	A. ship	1200	Brown	Liverpool	Sept 20	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 22	Bacchante	B. ship	717	Scallan	London			Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 22	Nautilus	A. ship	549	Elevett	Bangkok			Dent and Co
.. 22	Aallotar	B. bark	457	Aitkens	Hongkong			Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 22	Speck	A. lug	50	Coulter	Hankow	Jan 20	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 23	Sea Bird	A. bark	333	Weston	Hongkong	.. 2	Rice	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 25	Governor General	B. str.	502	McQueen	Hankow	Feb 18	General	Dent and Co
.. 26	Vickery	A. bark	241	Brooks	do		do	Keer and Co
.. 26	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyell	Nagasaki	.. 13	do	Russell and Co
.. 26	Malay	A. ship	868	Willcomb	Bangkok	Dec 27	Rice	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Wilhemine	Da. bk	249	Stallknecht	Swatow	Jan 28	General	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 26	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. bg	145	Croutre	Nagasaki	Feb 20	do	Watson and Co
.. 26	Phillipine	B. bark	295	Rowe	Hankow	Jan 11	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 26	Chicora	B. ship	453	Bristow	Swatow	.. 27	do	Master
.. 27	Yang-tsze	B. str.	345	Hardie	Hankow	Feb 21	do	Dent and Co

* With Mails

DEPARTURES.—*From Woosung.*

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
Feb 21	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong		Dent and Co
.. 21	Pluto	Chi. str			Coast		Imperial Maritime Customs
.. 21	Scotland	B. str.	759	Ballard	N'saki&K'gawa	Sun., &c	Dow and Co
.. 21	Sumatra	A. ship	1041	Kinsman	H'kong& W'poa	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 22	Santa Cruz	A. str.	303	Bennet	H'kow&K'kian	do	Howard and Co
.. 22	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co
.. 22	Japanetz [H I R M	str.			Nagasaki		
.. 23	Emma	B. schr	100	West	Ningpo	Rice	Master
	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	Hongkong	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
	Yang-tsze	B. str.	345	Hardie	H'kow & Port·	do	Dent and Co
.. 24	Pearl [H M	corv.		Borlase			
.. 26	Traveller	B. bark	462	Ellis	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 26	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 26	Rover	A. bark	358	Walsh			Olyphant and Co
.. 26	Maria Phillipine	Ha. sch	126	Frey	Amoy	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 26	Hankow	A. brig	154	Seves	Ningpo		Frazar and Co
.. 26	Mary Ellen	A. brig	209	Jenckes	Amoy		Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 26	May Queen	A. schr	154	Wills	Ningpo	do	Frazar and Co
.. 27	Macao	B. bark	327	Reher	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 27	Niemen	B. str.	506	Hutchinson	Hankow	do	Barnes Dallas

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aallotar	Feb 22	B. bark	457	Aitkens	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Adriatic	Feb 3	B. bark	303	Barton	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Imdt.
Aerolite	Dec 16	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Gilman and Co		
Andes	Jan 2	A. ship	459	Spencer	Howard and Co	Swatow	cld 15 inst
Antelope	Feb 17	B. str.	243	Gibbon	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Hankow	cld 28 inst
Bacchante	Feb 22	B. ship	717	Scallan	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Berwick Walls	Dec 30	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Bo-Peep	Dec 26	B. str.	73	Millett	Oppert and Co.		
Cadiz	Feb 21	B. str	481	Haselwood	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong *	7th prox
Cambalu	Jan 12	B. ship	499	Gilks	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Canton	Feb 16	Da. bg	235	Godt	Siemssen and Co		
Carl Beyer	Feb 15	Swe. bk	281	Holtsen	F. L. Martin	Chefoo	Imdt.
Chicora	Feb 26	B. ship	453	Bristow	Master		
Chin-chin	Jan 2	A. lug	70	Todd	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Early
Chusan	Jan 1	B str.	529	Buncombe	Barnes Dallas	Ningpo	cld 21 inst
Colingsburgh	Jan 22	B bark	375	Hinds	Dent and Co		
Cosmopolite	Jan 30	B. str	559	Campbell	Dent and Co		
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str	81	Dolle	H. G. Ward		
Crimea	Jan 20	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent and Co		
Damio	Dec 16	B. ship	755	Burkitt	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
Dolphin	Jan 24	B. bark	495	Balfour	Dent and Co		
Dot	Jan 6	B. schr	70	Croft	Dow and Co.	Hankow	
Duck	Jan 1	B. schr	115		Order		
Eclipse	Jan 18	A. schr	306	Camman	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Fuchau	cld 28 inst
Eva	Feb 1	B bark	342	Scott	Dent and Co	London	Early
Fawn	Feb 17	B. brig	154	Allen	Barnes Dallas	Nagasaki	cld 27 inst
Fenella	Feb 17	B. str	179	Shaw	Barnes Dallas		
Fire Dart	Feb 8	A. str	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co		
Frank	Feb 3	A schr	187	Conway			
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Han. bk	454	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Gabalva	Feb 12	B. bark	419	Frazer	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Golden West	Feb 14	A. ship	1440	McKenzie	Johnson and Co		
Gouv van Swieten	Feb 7	Du. bg	317	Fagg	T. Kroes and Co	Swatow	cld 28 inst
Governor General	Feb 25	B. str.	502	McQueen	Dent and Co		
Hadassah	Feb 16	B. bark	527	Dickson	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Harkaway	Jan 12	B. bark	616	Johnson	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	To-day
Heloise	Feb 18	Fr. bk	377	Lahalle	Wheelock and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Hilda Charlotte	Jan 1	A. brig	212	Moore	Howard and Co	Yang-tsze	
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Horatio	Jan 25	A. ship	460	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Early
Hound	Dec 17	A. ship	714	Nash	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 27 inst
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitancourte	F. Loureiro		
Iona	Jan 16	B. bark	675	Chever	Russell and Co.	Ningpo	cld 28 inst
J. Wakefield	Feb 22	A. ship	1225	Brown	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
James Paton	Jan 14	B. ship	399	Allison	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Jeanne & Joseph	Feb 26	Fr. bg	145	Croutre	Watson and Co		
Jeddo	Feb 13	B. str.	469	Wighton	Turner and Co		
Johanne	Feb 21	Da. bg	199	Diedrichsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co.	*Laid up*	
Kiukeang	Feb 12	B. brig	200	Volquarelsen	Rothwell, Love and Co	Hankow	cld 25 inst
Kosmos	Feb 20	Ha. bk	320	Kruger	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Amoy	Early
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug	65	Mathony	Captain		
Malay	Feb 26	A. ship	868	Willcomb	Augustine Heard and Co		

* With the Mails for Europe.

MERCHANTS VESSELS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Marmora	Feb 26	B. bark	363	Lyell	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Mona	Feb 16	B. bark	314	Miffet	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Moneka	Jan 7	A. bark	462	Mayo	Frazar and Co.	Swatow	Early
Moneta	Feb 20	B. ship	621	Ridley	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Nautilus	Feb 22	A. ship	549	Elevett	Dent and Co		
Neptune	Feb 22	B. ship	533	Varey	Dow and Co.		
Nouvelle Pénélope	Feb 15	Fr. bk	496	Judicl	H. I. M. Government		
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Phillipine	Feb 26	B. bark	295	Rowe	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Po-Yang	Feb 1	A. str	825	Briggs	Olyphant and Co.	H'kow & Ports	Early
Rajah	Feb 14	B. str.	390	Loen	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.		
Rifleman	Feb 20	B. bark	346	Jean	Dent and Co		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Jan 13	Chi. str	126	Hallpike	Master		
Salamander	Jan 2	Pru sch	208	Soerensen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 15 inst
Saturnus	Feb 5	Ha. bk	298	Hauschild	Hogg Brothers	London	Imdt.
Sea Bird	Feb 23	A. bark	333	Weston	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Shandon	Feb 26	B. str	114	Bird	Moses and Co		
Shantung	Feb 21	A. str.	361	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co		
Speck	Feb 22	A. lug	50	Coulter	Frazar and Co.		
Spray	Feb 20	3 ma'ed B. schr	245	Friend	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Stade	Dec 27	Han b.	178	Reiper	Siemssen and Co.		
Spray of the Ocean	Feb 7	B. ship	805	Slaughter	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	London	Early
Ta Yung	Jan 6	B. str.	125	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Templeman	Feb 18	A. bark	314	Spence	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	4th prox
Thomas	Feb 6	B. brig	147	Catto	Edward Byrne	Ningpo	Early
Vernon	Feb 21	A. bark	365	Small	Frazar and Co.		
Vickery	Feb 26	A. bark	241	Brooks	Keer and Co		
Wavelet	Jan 3	B. bark	299	Stent	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Weymouth	Feb 16	B ship	829	Norrise	Hogg Brothers		
Wild Dayrell	Feb 20	B. schr	158	Gardner	Dow and Co.	Tientsin	
Wilhelmine	Jan 23	Da. bg	186	Bendceten	Turner and Co		
Wilhemine	Feb 26	Da. bk	249	Stallknecht	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Yang-tsze	Feb 27	B. str.	345	Hardie	Dent and Co		
Zaritza	Feb 9	Rus. sh	946	Yusseling	Augustine Heard and Co		
Zingari	Jan 21	Chi. str		McKenzie	Rothwell, Love and Co		

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw*		*Thrown*	Total bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cotto*
					China	*Japan*					
July	3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
..	4	Azof, str.,	476	do.	1,012	166	23	1,201			
..	12	Carthage, str.,	500	do.			12	12			
..	12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
..	13	Sharpshooter,	481	do.	241	19	31	291	13		
..	18	Challenger,	698	do.	338	113		451			46
..	19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug.	2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
..	4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
..	8	Egean,	307	London	885			885			
..	15	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
..	20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			11
..	22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do.	555			555		12	10
..	24	Wynaud,	521	do.	404	24	48	476			
..	25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept	3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do.		1		1			
..	3	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	20		10	30			
..	4	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,625	38	63	2,726			
..	13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826			
..	14	Cometa,	149	Manila	49			49			
..	16	Pegasus,	525	do.	164		10	174			
..	22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
..	28	Ballarat,	712	Manila	1,487		10	1,497			
..	30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct	2	Raleigh,	567	do.	308		20	328			
..	6	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,246	560	35	1,841			
..	17	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	1		2	3			
..	19	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do.	40		3	43			
..	23	Mallard,	637	London	501			501		19	
..	23	Solent,	732	do.	519			519		20	
..	25	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,658	451	32	2,141			
..	29	Spirit of the Deep,	629	London	150	108		258			
..	30	Kate Carnie,	549	do.	945		37	982		49	
Nov	2	Drusus,	398	do.	545	84		629			
..	8	Cadiz,	481	Hongkong	2,232	132	73	2,437			
..	9	Waloega,	549	London	407			407	14		
..	10	Cyclone,	594	do.	698	77	22	797			
..	12	Capiolani,	533	Fuchau	16			16			
..	21	Anglo-Saxon,	693	London	470		52	522			
..	23	Nuevo Constante,	203	Manila	25			25			
..	24	Aden,	507	Hongkong	1,907	210	58	2,175			
..	25	Queen Bee,	726	London	415			415		13	
..	25	Rapido,	299	do.	1,163	36		1,199		7	
..	28	Nuevo Lepanto,	203	Manila	24			24			
..	29	Candace,	355	Hongkong	17			17			
Dec.	4	Lansdowne,	715	London	808			818			
..	5	Veloz,	571	do.	387			387			
..	5	Volunteer,	418	Fuchau	30			30			
..	8	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,037	151	25	2,213			
..	8	Joseph Peabody,	1198	do.	2			2			
..	11	Fiery Cross, str.,	448	do.	2			2			
..	19	Celestial,	401	London	1,054	11		1,065		30	
..	20	Anglo-Indian,	410	do.	355			355			
..	22	Avonvale,	301	do.	398			398		7	
..	25	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	2,292	238	63	2,593			
Jan	1	Tartar,	554	London	287			287			
..	1	Malabar,	322	do.	610	17		627			
..	3	Mary Russell Mitford,	519	do.	320			320			
..	10	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,644	319	7	1,970			
..	12	Greta,	176	do.	5			5			
..	13	Indus,	617	London	319	57		376		19	
..	14	Cinderella,	877	do.	420			420			
..	14	Henry Miller,	433	do.	789	3		792	11		
..	20	B. Duckwitz,	327	do.	117	46		163			
..	24	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,706	140	10	1,856		5	
..	31	Juanpore,	459	London	41			41			
Feb	4	Haiman,	110	Whampoa	16		20	36			
..	8	Ottawa, str.,	814	Hongkong	509	1,075	100	1,684			
..	8	Fairlight,	588	London	885	51	22	958	11		
..	14	British Empire,	2679	do.	1,191	83	10	1,284			
..	18	Bride of the Seas,	516	do.	494	121	1	616			
..	21	Sumatra,	1041	Hongkong	9			9			
..	26	Traveller,	462	London						7	1
..	26	Maria Phillipine,	126	Amoy						26	

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct),—from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
July	12	*Chrysolite*,	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,594
...	13	*Sharpshooter*,	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	13,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,605
...	18	*Challenger*,	698	London,	481,044			17,056	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug.	2	*Jubilee*,	764	London,	422,437				60,043	483 180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
...	8	*Egean*,	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
...	26	*Polmaise*,	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	889,191
...	22	*Charlotte Ann*,	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,204	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
...	24	*Wynaud*,	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,461		185,784	535,074
Sept.	12	*Assyrian*,	555	London,	268,283		24,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	78,973		273,085	614,905
...	16	*Pegasus*,	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	569,290
...	28	*Ballarat*,	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,892	7,755		3,463	6,972	78,438		145,520	700,753
...	25	*Margaret Dundas*,	341	London,	357·179					357,179									357,179
...	30	*Queen of the Ocean*,	670	London,	640,010		2,355			642,365	29,808	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,027	742,417
Oct.	2	*Raleigh*,	467	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,998	604,256
..	23	*Wellington*,	402	Liverpool,	331,037					331,037	56,355	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	471,330
...	23	*Mallard*,	637	London,	538,883			40,499	2,484	581,866	64,360	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	729,031
...	23	*Solent*,	732	London,	468,270			22,140	26,081	516,400	82,805	50,522		1,133	54,359	109,012		297,831	814,231
...	29	*Spirit of the Deep*,	629	London,	435,424			22,140	26,081	483,645	75,507	3,480		357	22,661	98,344		198,349	681,994
...	30	*Kate Carnie*,	549	London,	369,439	20,749				390,188	32,084	20,789		2,257	1,182	108,901		165,213	555,401
Nov.	2	*Drusus*,	398	London,	303,158			25,253		328,411	16,664	5,843		3,059	6,392	4,809		36,767	365,178
...	9	*Wagoola*,	549	London,	567,461				7,787	575,248	7,600	7,795			4,206	49,027		68,718	643,966
..	10	*Cyclone*,	594	London,	558,012			22,552	15,067	595 631	20,160	780		1,520	14,579	26,766		63,805	659,436
...	21	*Anglo-Saxon*,	693	London,	713,635					713,635	45,338	1,701		2,640	7,219	44,651		101,544	815,179
...	25	*Queen Bee*,	726	London,	532,876					532,876	112,516	35,239	384	4,975	10,861	120,681		293,656	826,532
...	25	*Rapido*,	299	London,	150,949					150,949	21,077	17,083			3,180	24,040		65,380	216,329
...	26	*The Cedars*,	350	Liverpool,	340,728		520		16,440	357,688	8,483	37,752		1,161		17,436		64,832	422,520
Dec.	3	*Lansdowne*,	715	London,	532,067			65,729		597,796	17,291	5,909			3,164	46,271	34,387	107,015	704,811
...	5	*Veloz*,	571	London,	534,575					534,575	56,084	24,727	1,937	6,027	8,903	15,833		113,511	648,086
...	10	*Celestial*,	401	London,	189,460				22,035	211,495	33,237	6,424			7,091	51,693		99,345	310,840
...	22	*Anglo-Indian*,	440	London,	335,317					335,317	77,027	20,650		3,976	19,168	60,392		182,311	517,628
...	22	*Avonvale*,	301	London,	203,173			4,020	17,880	225,073	28,064	2,687	16,023	1,274	3,837	38,085		89,918	314,991
Jan.	1	*Tartar*,	554	London,	508,823					508,823	4,587	1,705			2,911	20,832	12,117	42,152	550,975
...	1	*Malabar*,	322	London,	232,267					232,267	11,024				496	53,400	16,047	80,967	313,234
...	13	*Mary Russell Mitford*,	519	London,	357,191			3,081		360,272	82,201	33,992		8,707	10,597	45,948	5,351	186,796	547,068
...	13	*Indus*,	617	London,	644,132			7,358		651,490	6,072	9,179				17,979		34,130	685,620
...	14	*Cinderella*,	877	London,	1,099,706					1,099,706	138,216	14,004	106	10,500	16,202	66,049		245,077	1,345,683
...	24	*Henry Miller*,	433	London,	220,478			17,200		237,678	68,627	13,460		5,708	15,469	95,669		198,933	436,611
...	30	*Burgermeister Duckwitz*,	327	London,	297,700					297,700								33,688	331,478
Feb.	1	*Juanpore*,	459	London,	416,467			13,575	3,347	433,389	23,169	11,623			5,956	10,244		50,992	484,381
...	8	*Fairlight*,	588	London,						370,828								261,535	632,363
...	11	*British Empire*,	2679	London,						1,204,878								549,655	1,754,533
...	18	*Bride of the Seas*,	516	London,	276,801					276,801	116,355	22,673	871	6,929	11,059	63,004	33,017	255,908	532,709
...	26	*Traveller*,	462	London,	175,784					175,784	140,384	40,304		3,949	30,704	157,248		390,589	566,373

[Edited by SAMUEL MOSSMAN. Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]